The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,060.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

265

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY ... 26	Leave Tuticorin	4
,, Ratnagherry ... 27	,, Colombo	6
,, Vingorla ... 27	,, Galle	6
,, Carwar ... 28	,, Negapatam	9
,, Mangalore ... 29	,, Madras	11
,, Cannanore ... 30	,, Coconada	13
,, Tellicherry ... 30	,, Vizagapatam	14
Oct.		
,, Calicut ... 1	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Beypore ... 1	,, Gopalapore	15
,, Cochin ... 2	,, False Point	16
,, Allepey ... 3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY ... 2	Leave BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee ... 6	,, Fao	20
,, Guadur ... 7	,, Bushire	21
,, Muscat ... 11	,, Linga	24
,, Bunder Abbas ... 13	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Linga ... 13	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire ... 15	,, Guadur	29
		Nov.
,, Fao ... 17	,, Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH ... 18	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 518 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sayonds, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Alexandria	39	25	9-10		
Messina	45	33	12		
Naples	50	33	13		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDO.

THE s.s. EARL CANNING will be despatched to the Red Sea Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th October, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddo and Suez.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. A. SHEPHERD,

33, Meadow Street.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871, on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike share the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., securing to them the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 350 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, ¾/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & Co., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Relting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE."

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—Eight Annas. Annual Subscription—Rs. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 5th proximo.)

MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,280 gross registered tons, John Templeton, R. N. R., Commander. This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty-first, and fifteen second, class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class, to Liverpool	£50,
2nd Class, ditto	£30,
1st Class, to Suez	£30,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. KHEDIVE, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. NYANZA, from Southampton, 26th August 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 19th August 1871.

,, DANUBE, from Liverpool, 20th August 1871.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. EUXINE, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The COMMITTEE appointed to watch the INTERESTS of POLICYHOLDERS in the above Company, beg to notify, that of the Rs. 932 subscribed by Policyholders, Rs. 424-13-2 remains to the credit of the Committee in the Agra Bank, which amount will be REFUNDED to the SUBSCRIBERS rateably, on their applying to the Undersigned within a month from this date. Any balance that may remain after the expiry of the month will be handed over to the Secretary to the Indo-British Institution for the benefit of the Orphans in that Asylum.

G. A. SUMMERS, Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

22nd September 1871.

CHOCOLATE MENIER, WHITE, PINK, AND YELLOW, Received Overland.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as landed, quarts per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort,

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjor-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WM. WATSON AND CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld), CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS

FOR

350,000,000 FRANCS, OR 14 CRORES OF RUPEES.

TO raise the above Loan, the Municipality of the City of Paris will offer for Public Subscription, on the 26th Instant,

1,296,297 DEBENTURES, reimbursable in 75 Years at 400 Francs (Rs. 160), Interest 12 Francs (about Rs. 5) per Annum, payable 1st January and 1st July.

Price of Issue Francs 277, reimbursable 400 Francs, with Interest running from 1st July last.

Under this Loan a Sinking Fund will be formed of 1,500,000 Francs, or 6 Lakhs of Rupees, per Annum, divisible into Four Quarterly Drawings of Francs 375,000 each, in which 88 Bonds will participate, which Bonds will be drawn for reimbursement with the following Bonuses :—

1	Bond	Reimbursable at	Francs 100,000	(Rs. 40,000)
2	Do.	do.	,, 50,000	(Rs. 20,000)
10	Do.	do.	,, 10,000	(Rs. 4,000)
75	Do.	do.	,, 1,000	(Rs. 400)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On Subscribing	Francs 50
On Allotment	,, 20
On 1st January 1872	,, 50
On 1st April 1872	,, 75
On 1st August 1872	,, 82
	Francs 277

The Bonds can, on the day of allotment, be paid in full at 220 Francs in addition to the Subscription Payment.

With reference to the above Loan, the Bombay Agency of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS is prepared to receive Subscriptions for transmission to Paris on the following Terms : —

1.—The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 117 for every Bond at a fixed Exchange of Fr. 2-50 per Rupee.

2.—The Coupons of the Bonds will be payable at the Bombay Agency of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS on the 1st January and 1st July in each year at the Exchange of the day.

3.—The amount payable by Subscription in Bombay will be Rs. 27 per Bond.

On allotment	,, 30
On the 1st March 1872	,, 30
On the 1st July 1872	,, 30

4.—Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency, which will be of the same character, negotiable in the same manner, and under a Guarantee similar to that granted in the case of the Bombay Scrip of the New French Loan.

5.—Persons desirous of paying up the whole Subscriptions immediately after allotment, can do so by paying Rs. 87-4 in addition to the Rs. 27 paid on subscribing.

6.—In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a *pro ratâ* reduction will be made in the Stock available for Bombay Subscribers.

7.—The Office will be open for Subscription from Wednesday, the 20th Instant, at 10 A.M., till Monday, the 25th Instant, at 1 P.M.

NOTICES.

WITH reference to the CATERING TENDERS advertised for the SAILORS' HOME, intimation is hereby given, that parties tendering will be allowed to keep a CANTEEN for the SUPPLY of LIQUOR to the RESIDENTS of the HOME, subject to certain conditions that may be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of the Home. Tenders to be sent in by the 25th instant, and parties tendering are requested to attend at the Home not later than the 27th instant.

W. T. CROCKETT, Hon. Secretary Sailors' Home.

NOTICE ! !

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR AND MR. W. BENNEE

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10d. ,,
For smaller sums	1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, WILL BE CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HAROUATELLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.....3 & 5, George Street, Edinburgh.
LONDON.....82, King William Street, and 3, Pall Mall East (West-End Office).

EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The REPORT on the INVESTIGATION of the COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, and DIVISION of PROFITS, as at 15th November 1870, can be had on application at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

The Company has divided Profits on eight occasions since its establishment in 1825.

The SURPLUS FUND divided among the Policy-holders in 1870, amounted to the large sum of £331,591-18-0.

Annual Income upwards of.....£ 700,000
Invested Funds, upwards of..... 1,900,000

The LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September 1871.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will take place at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October 1871, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st July 1871.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Thomas Blancy as Director.

4.—To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. Maxwell and Malins, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

6.—To pass a Resolution expressing the thanks of the Shareholders to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. on the occasion of their resigning the Treasurership.

By order of the Directors,

J. R. N. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 20TH SEPTEMBER to 6TH OCTOBER 1871, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL, Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

AGRA DISTRICT.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS on the proposed Line of Railway, from Agra to Sambhur Junction Station, a distance of 185½ miles, more or less, with probable extension to Ajmere and Sambhur Lake (a further length of about 53 miles), are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in divisions, as will be set forth in the conditions of tenders, forms for which will be attached to the Specification.

English Material, for the most part, and Sleepers, will be supplied by Government to the Contractor at Agra.

The works will be paid for by Government on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of the Several Descriptions of Work to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, together with Plans and Sections of Line, and some Drawings to show the general character of the structures, will be on view on week days at the Office of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, from Monday the 4th September, till Saturday, 30th September 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of Works to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, may be obtained on written application to the Undersigned, during the term above-mentioned, on payment of a fee of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,500	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4.0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	180
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,550
8,000	150	all		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	145
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	993
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Fort Canning	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109-1'5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10'2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£15	196-5'1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2,000	all	200do.	Bombay Press Co	2,200
200	500	all	66½do.	Do New	550
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,300
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	East India Press Co	3,200
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,000
300	2,0·0	1,800	50 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	955
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,750
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1.0 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
2,000	400	250	35 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,0·0	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timmevelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,500	all	...	Carwar Company	800

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,345
5·0	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,900 nl.
900	1,000	all	55*	Bombay United	1,040
1,500	150	150	25*	Bosch Mills	365x-d
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,425
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,130
800	1,0 0	all	800	Merarjee Spinning	1,450
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,733
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,325 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	620
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'd'rgs Co.	36
500	2,0·0	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vieg..s Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	100	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

..... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London	At sight		1s. 10⅛d. to 1s. 10 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do.	do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight ...		100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight		100 Par.
Do.	60 Do.	do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight ...		100¼
Do.	30 days' sight		100
China	60 Do.	do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	203
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar silver	169 nl
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-15
Australian Gold	16-14-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent'
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	104½
Four per cent	100½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	96½

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th September 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching ...	75,840 11 6
Merchandize ...	1,40,808 0 9
Electric Telegraph ...	827 7 6
Earth Trains ...	3,300 0 0
Total Rs. ...	2,20,776 3 3
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles ... Total Rs ...	1,97,094 12 8
Increase ...	23,681 6 7

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Shewell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Officiating Quartermaster General of the Army, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND SEPTEMBER.

London ...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolas & Colr bdis	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2550 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Eastern Belle	Fleming	Newcastle, May 11.
	Khedive (s)	Steward	Suez, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Annie	Baker	Rangoon
	H.M.S. Lynx	Keats	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Blencathra, Doran, to Kurrachee.
Ship Marianah, Nacoda, to Chittagong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Baghdad, to Liverpool.
Ship Winslow, to Havre.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
19	Monlmein (s)	Ewart	Akyab, Sept. 16.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Perioles, 52 bales wool, F Dayabhoy.
Tanjore (s), 50 bundles hides, C Dattoo; 68 bundles hides, J Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 400 bags pepper, W Nicol & Co.
Tanjore (s), 75 bales cotton, K Petamber.

FOR HAVRE.

Winslow, 200 bales hides, S Tyabjee & Co.
Ada (s), 9 cases benjamin, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), 113 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s), 33 chests M opium, E J Abram; 9 chests M opium, N J Abram; 10 chests M opium, S E Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 30	...	2 P.M.	2 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 25	...	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Oct. 2	...	11 A.M.	...
China	Sept. 27	...	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 27	...	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 7	...	2 P.M.	2 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per F. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tableshows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Saturday	September	30	Saturday	November	18
Do	October	7	Do	do	25
Do	do	14	Do	December	2
Do	do	21	Do	do	9
Do	do	28	Do	do	16
Do	November	4	Do	do	23
Do	do	11	Do	do	30

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

THE CONCERT previously advertised, in aid of the Funds of the above Society, will take place in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 28TH INSTANT, at 9 o'clock P.M.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co, Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Elphinstone Circle.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BECKE—September 22nd, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of John Becke, Esq., Captain H. M. Bombay Army, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ELPHICK—September 17th, at Bareilly, the wife of J. E. Elphick, Esq., Y.S., R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GROVE—AMOS—September 18th, at the Old Mission Church, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Alfred Grove, to Eliza Catherine, eldest daughter of W. G. Amos.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

MILITARY PRIZE ESSAYS upon all sorts of professional subjects are becoming the fashion with us; possibly, because those who would do something towards the improvement of the efficiency of our forces despair of the authorities ever doing their duty towards them. Can any good thing come out of the Horse Guards or the War Office? Popular report answers in the negative; *ergo*, it is fitting and proper that British patriots with cash to spare should set the officers of the Army to work to do honour to the great system of Cardwellian Selection coming upon the earth. The Duke of Wellington is one of this class of patriots, his Grace having offered £100 as a prize for the best essay upon Field Manœuvres, and no doubt a name so honorable as the Duke's will give a further impetus to the desires of those who would educate our military officers to a comprehensive knowledge of their professional duties through this novel description of public competition.

A douceur of £100, and the distinction of having one's name published as the Jomini of the day, will probably bring a great number of competitors to the post to strive for the prize here offered; so many in all likelihood, that we cannot envy Colonel Hamley his self-imposed task of deciding upon the merits of the essayists. The latter, however, are perhaps still less to be envied, for the subject offered for discussion is decidedly a hard nut to crack, and, in fact, what the majority of officers might well call a "poser." The essay is to treat of the system of field manœuvres best adapted for enabling our troops to meet a continental army, it being of course inferred that the existent field manœuvres of the "Red Book," published by authority, and in which our troops have of late been laboriously trained, are unequal to the purpose; but how and with what chance of success the essayists are to fill one hundred pages of print with a code of entirely novel field manœuvres, for each of which movements the authority of some celebrated tactician or strategist is to be quoted, is, we confess, a puzzle to us, as it will doubtless prove to the essayists also. No doubt the field manœuvres of the British drill book are at present most needlessly voluminous. We should say that at least one-half of the movements daily practised by our troops are superfluous as being mere items of parade ground strategy; but the object of the Duke of Wellington's prize appears to us not to curtail, but to increase what we have already too much of. To judge from the experiences of the Franco-Prussian war, and the loose order of formation exhibited by the troops engaged in its various battles, we should say that "the system of field manœuvres best adapted for enabling our troops to meet a continental army" could be explained in a few words if superfluous conditions imposed upon the essayists were dispensed with. The "Line" formation is the great stand-by of British infantry. No other infantry in the world, it is said, can attack or hold their ground in line except our own, and, so long as flanks are not turned or enfiladed, this fact or supposition confers an immense advantage upon us. Ever since the days of the First Napoleon, the French have dearly loved "columns" as the best formation of attack, and other continental nations have exhibited the same partiality for hurling troops *en masse* against an enemy, but modern science has placed this system at a disadvantage; masses of men being liable to terrible loss when opposed to such fire as breechloaders and *mitrailleuses* can inflict. The "Line" seems to-day the best formation for attack upon the battle-field, and therefore we should say that the essayist who pins his faith to that formation cannot be far wrong as a strategist. Place artillery and cavalry in rear of the centre and flanks, and bring in the beautiful and simple formation of "fours," through which a line can be handled as perfectly as a mechanical machine, to assist in the plan of attack, and the essayist will very fairly describe a system of field manœuvres, which, effective in itself for either attack or defence, is less liable to severe loss than any other that we know of. By all the changes of front that can be rung upon the "fours" formation, the line can be opened to enable artillery to fire, or cavalry to charge through it; it can, by wheeling back companies, ensure an efficient flank protection, and it can be formed into a succession of squares very readily as defence against cavalry. In short, with troops steady in line, and *au fait* with "fours" movements, a General need not be much troubled how to attack a continental army in an open field, we should say; but unluckily the Duke of Wellington requires more elaborate tactics, which, however beautiful upon the parade ground if steadily performed, are just as likely to create confusion in action as any better results.

It may be true that "Tactics have lately undergone, and may be expected to undergo, important modifications," that "the subject therefore opens a wide field for the display of both acquired knowledge and original views," but, favoured as we are with that dogged courage and unswerving steadiness in action for which the British soldier is remarkable above all others, we cannot precisely see why we should seek in other primary formations than the "thin red line" that best suited to the characteristics of our troops. We are inclined to think that, if the French could fight effectively in line, they would swear by that formation, but they cannot; they, and other continental nations, are obliged to devise their formations for their troops, but why we, without necessity, should follow their example, is one of those military enigmas which no one can understand, because no one can explain. But it is far from our intention to enter the lists in the battle for this prize essay; we prefer to consider the fight from afar. It will probably be a hard fight as far as numbers go, as we have before said, but we rather think that the forces will be somewhat unevenly balanced. The prize, and the distinction of inventing a hundred printed pages of additional and original manœuvres wherewith to bother our Generals, already sufficiently bothered with what they have got, we observe, is open to all officers of H. M.'s Army on full or half-pay, whatever their rank may be. What a waste of Club paper must ensue at the "Rag" and the "Junior"! How the libraries of the military Clubs will be consulted for authorities on the art of war capable of lending countenance to the most outrageous absurdities! Every half-pay will ride his hobby to distraction, but, thank Heaven, that is Colonel Hamley's affair, not ours! For our own part, we fancy that the half-pays in the Clubs, or the full-pays in regiments, will generally stand but a poor chance of success when in opposition to the men of the Staff College; those who have been crammed to surfeiting with the art of war as laid down in our military schools, and those having all the theories of distinguished tacticians, from Joshua, the son of Nun, to Lord Elcho, at their fingers' ends. However, we wish everyone success, though we must acknowledge a desire to see an Indian officer win the day.

The Indian Service has of recent years offered but few temptations to its members to study the higher branches of professional subjects with a prospect of reward, but very able men are to be found in it nevertheless. We commend the Duke of Wellington and his essay to their attention, if they are sanguine enough to believe that the instruction conveyed in the Indian Staff Corps can compete with that of the English Staff College. Distinction, and probably a "fat" appointment, also awaits the man who can shew us how to thrash the continentals with frightfully inferior forces; let the best man win then by all means,—he will certainly deserve the cordial thanks of his country if he can tell us how to do it.

A LETTER we publish in another column claims—justly, we find—for the Bombay Police the credit of having taken a more active part than previous accounts had assigned to them in the discovery and arrest of Moulvie Liyakat Ali. When information had been given to the Governor that a man whom the police had been watching as a suspicious character was a Wahabee missionary, engaged in preaching sedition and making converts to his cause in Bombay, Mr. Edginton recommended that he should be arrested on a warrant issued some time before by Mr. Hope at Surat. Mr. Hope, on being communicated with, sent down the warrant and witnesses who proved that the Moulvie was the man the Nawab of Sucheen had complained of, but he at the same time wrote saying that he could not bring home any offence to the man, and thus threw the whole responsibility of the arrest on the Bombay Police. Mr. Edginton then obtained the Governor's permission to accept this responsibility; and it was also at Mr. Edginton's suggestion that the arrest was put off till the Moulvie, attended by his host Mr. Bakur Ali, was taking the train at Byculla station for Central India, so that he was taken with all his papers and luggage. Some of the papers found upon the Moulvie are, we understand, of considerable importance, as they include the key to a cipher used by the Wahabee chiefs in treasonable correspondence, as well as the text of an oath administered to converts to the Wahabee faith, by which they bind themselves, like the Irish Ribandmen, to devote life and fortune to the work of destroying the infidel, and to obey implicitly the orders, whatever they may be, of the leaders appointed over them by the heads of the conspiracy. There can be no doubt that the Wahabee propaganda has been and probably is still actively at work among the Mussulmans in all parts of India.

IT is proposed to have another day's extra races at Poona on Saturday next.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has ordered that no officer shall be required to pay a second mess donation in any one grade under any circumstances.

As will be seen from a report in another column, a case of rib-breaking has occurred in the Lunatic Asylum at Madras. The victim stated before he died that the warder had hurt him.

THE *Bangalore Herald* gravely assures its readers that there is no truth in the rumour that two officers from the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers have been selected to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, in order to perfect themselves in their military duties.

AMONG the officers recommended by the Commander-in Chief of Madras for attendance at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi are Colonel Grant, R. H. A.; Major Wilkinson, 16th Lancers; Major Douglas Scott; Captain Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain Bovill, 21st Fusiliers.

THE Book of Regulations of Musketry Instruction for Native Infantry armed with the Enfield Rifle, drawn up by the Special Committee, has been approved by Government, and the Commander-in-Chief has directed that it be at once published for the use of officers of regiments of native infantry and other departments concerned.

THE War Office is taking steps to put a stop to the "double-commission" system in England. Several Line officers have been called upon to tender the resignation of commissions held by them in the Reserves. Those officers holding rank in more than one branch of the Reserve forces are called upon to elect with which service they intend to act.

RUMOUR has it, we read, that the Government of India have expressed great dissatisfaction with the Madras Government in connection with the Madras Water Works project. In the estimate first submitted it is said the amount of revenue derivable was presented in such attractive figures that, moved mainly by this consideration, the Supreme Government were induced to sanction the project. The revised estimate, however, was not quite so hopeful. Hence the wigging said to be administered.

THE *Lucknow Times* of Monday has the following:—"Sunday, 5 P.M.—The wind has increased to a perfect hurricane, the rain comes in gusts, the roads are flooded, and the water rolls along dashed into billows of foam like the waves on the sea-shore. Bursts of thunder are now heard mingled with the sullen thud of falling walls and houses. Darkness spread its pall over the scene—a pitch-black darkness that may almost be felt. We go to press at 12 P.M., and there is still no sign of the rain abating. The distress in the city is reported as very serious.

WE see it stated in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the War Office has come to a most commendable decision—namely, to call upon all Volunteer officers to qualify or resign. This announcement, we feel certain, will nowhere be received with greater satisfaction than amongst the Volunteers themselves. Such a decision will do more to improve the Volunteer force than almost anything that could be done, for it is notorious that in very many Volunteer companies the men are disgusted, and discouraged, by the incompetency of their officers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN BERKSHIRE.

LONDON, 20TH SEPT., EVENING.

The campaign in Berkshire virtually terminated yesterday evening, Sir James Hope Grant having repulsed the combined attack of Generals Stavely and Carey on his entrenched positions.

The strike at Newcastle continues unabated. The masters have imported altogether 3,000 foreign workmen.

There is an active demand in the money market.

LONDON, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

Advices from Vienna state that the 'Abendpost' denies that a Ministerial crisis is imminent.

It is expected that Mr. Butt will be elected for Limerick, unopposed.

Cholera has appeared at Constantinople.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

LONDON, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Reserve of Notes £13,062,500, Dec. £687,500. Bills discounted £17,750,000, Inc. £1,312,500. Bullion..... ... £23,500,000, Dec. £687,500. The sum of £1,000,000 in gold has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay, Conflict.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

The s. s. Delhi, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

BURIAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

CALCUTTA, 22ND SEPT., MORN.

Chief Justice Norman was buried yesterday evening. An immense concourse of all classes of the community followed.

The inquest will be held to-day.

The prisoner has not yet been identified.

LOCAL TAXATION IN BOMBAY.

THE *Times of India* published yesterday the following letter from Mr. J. S. Mill, written in reply to a citizen of Bombay who "recently took means to draw Mr. Mill's attention to the extraordinary liberty taken" by Mr. Knight "with his name and work in wresting from the latter inferences" in favour of town duties and against the house-tax "totally at variance with the general tenour of the great economist's teaching" :—

"DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter of July 11. I cannot imagine how the passage quoted from my Principles of Political Economy can be supposed to give any support to the imposition of Town Duties. It is true I object to 'calling upon one tax to defray the whole or the chief part of the public expenditure.' But the local expenses of the town of Bombay are a very small part of the share of public expenditure falling upon its inhabitants. A house-tax appears to me one of the most equitable of all taxes, not only in so far as it falls on the occupier, but also (in a thriving town) as far as it falls on the ground landlord, from whom it merely intercepts part of the unearned increase of income which he derives from the general prosperity of the place. An Octroi, on the contrary, to be productive, must be levied on the necessaries of life, or at least on articles generally used by the mass of the people, and is therefore one of the most unequal and most burthensome of all ways of raising a revenue. I do not say that in a country like India, where it is difficult to levy any tax to which the people are not used, financial necessity may not sometimes justify having recourse to such a tax; but I am sure it should only be adopted in extremity.—I am, &c.

"Avignon, Aug. 29, 1871."

"J. S. MILL.

With reference to this letter Mr. Knight has now sent us the following communication :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you do me the favour to publish this letter in the *Bombay Gazette*, as it is very doubtful whether it will be allowed to appear in the journal to which it is addressed?—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. R. KNIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—The gentleman, whoever he is, who has opened a correspondence with Mr. Mill on the subject of the local taxation of this city, has done, I think, a public service; but as it is clear, from Mr. Mill's reply, that he has suppressed, unintentionally perhaps, those economic facts of our condition upon which the entire strength of my opposition to the system of direc. rates depend, I now invite him to prepare jointly with me a statement of the case to be submitted separately to Mr. Mill, to Mr. Bagehot of the *Economist*, and to Mr. Dudley Baxter, a statesman who has given great attention to this subject of "the incidence of taxation." If your correspondent refuses this challenge, which I can hardly think he will, I shall myself prepare such a case, and give your readers an opportunity of judging for themselves, before it is submitted, whether it is a fair statement of the controversy or not. Matters have arrived at that stage in this dispute, that I have long contemplated some such step for the settlement of the public mind, only we will have the case *fairly* stated,—stated "in the light"—if you please, now that we are going to appeal to authorities. I have fought this question single-handed so long against the prejudices that prevail here, that I am most glad at the prospect of its being referred to recognized authorities, who I venture to affirm will condemn, as absolutely as I have done, the present system of Municipal finance, when the facts are fairly before them. When Mr. Mill, for instance, understands what our so-called house-tax really is, and the economic condition of the people amongst whom it is levied, I am convinced that he will at once condemn it.

I shall not be expected to reply in your columns to the Memorandum on the Incidence of the Municipal Rate, published in your third page. The next issue of the *Economist* will show how erroneous it is, be its author whom he may.

You can send me your correspondent's name privately, if you like, but I must ask you to publish this letter.—Yours obediently,

R. KNIGHT, *Indian Economist*.

Bombay, 22nd September 1871.

This letter does not touch the point at issue. The charge against Mr. Knight is that, for the purpose of deluding ignorant readers, he misquoted a passage of Mr. Mill's writings, attaching to it a meaning directly the reverse of that which the author intended to convey. This charge of deliberate misrepresentation cannot be refuted by general remarks on "the economic condition of the people of Bombay." What Mr. Knight hopes Mr. Mill may say cannot alter what Mr. Mill has said. However, by all means let Mr. Knight prepare his "case," and get the opinion of economical experts upon it.

THE ARREST OF LIYAKAT ALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The circumstances detailed in your last Overland Summary as to the apprehension of Liakat Ali *alias* Moulvie Abdool Kutreem, whilom Viceroy of the King of Delhi, are not strictly correct.

The exact truth as to the main facts is that information as to the suspicious character of the Moulvie's proceedings, and the existence of an unexecuted warrant against him for an offence committed at Sucheen last year, was given, on the 23rd June last, to His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency thereupon referred his informant to Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and directed that officer to take up the case, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Souter, being at that time absent on leave. Finding the recent circumstances as alleged insufficient to justify the Moulvie's apprehension, Mr. Edginton informed Mr. Hope, the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, of the Moulvie's presence in Bombay; and requested that the unexecuted warrant might be sent down with some one to identify the man. Mr. Hope sent the warrant accordingly; but at the same time wrote *that he was not in a position to prove any offence against the Moulvie*. Mr. Edginton at once reported these circumstances to Government, and, feeling certain that written proof of the Moulvie's alleged proceedings subsequent to the issue of the warrant would be found in his luggage, requested permission to use that document to enable him to seize and search the accused. At this juncture the Commissioner of Police returned to duty, and, the orders of Government having been received, the Moulvie was, under Mr. Souter's direction, apprehended on the 5th July, at the Byculla Railway station, with a number of seditious papers, &c., in his possession, and forwarded to Mr. Hope in accordance with the terms of the warrant used to effect his arrest.

These are the bare facts, and I submit that the Bombay Police may, at any rate, fairly claim credit for Liakat Ali's apprehension, without detracting from the praise due to Mr. Hope for his subsequent proceedings.—I am, &c.

22nd September. TOWNSEND.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

ABOUT half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, Captain J. D. Steward, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 1st instant on board. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr H W Barker
Mr Paul, R N
Miss A G Fergusson
Captain Haig
Mr G Field
Colonel Sandwith
Mrs Gulley, child, infant & ayah
Mr J Harris
Mr J Luke
Miss Hitchcock
Mrs J Smith
Mr Strickland, child and infant
Mr. Guthur
Mrs Montgomery
Mr & Mrs Patterson and infant
Mrs Seagim and child
Deputy Jusge Genl of Hospitals Rose

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W G Probyn
Hon R Bourke, MP, and European male servant
Mr J Bickil
Mr J C Maudy
Mr Fucks
Mr H Beyer
Mr R C Dutt
Mr Goopta
Mr Bannerjee
Mr and Mrs Servis, infant and servant

FROM SUEZ.

Mr C Fleming
Mr Maloney

FROM ADEN.—Mrs Glen's ayah.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE East Surrey election, mentioned in my last, has proved a fruitful topic of controversy here. That the matter is not unimportant may be inferred from the single fact that the contest is admitted by journals on both sides, Liberal and Conservative, to have turned on the question of confidence or no-confidence in the Gladstone Administration. The verdict given by the constituency, astounding as it is, does not surprise those who have narrowly watched the ripening of public opinion within the last six months, but it highly surprised the partisans of the Government. Their first feeling was bewilderment, then came all sorts of random guesses as to causes, and next came the unkindest cut of all, an explosion of wrath against their hitherto worshipped idol, the Gladstone Cabinet. That I in no sense exaggerate may be seen by referring to the *Daily News* of Friday and Saturday last. To do it justice that journal has been by no means an undiscriminating supporter of the Government; on the contrary, it has sometimes shewn most creditable independence on minor points; but it endorsed their acts generally, and, above all, the issue of the Royal Warrant. The depth of its shame and agony therefore may be imagined, when, not content with denouncing Lowe's budgets and Ayrton's demeanour, Bruce's Licensing Bill, and Goschen's administration of the Admiralty, it has actually so far gone in querulous censoriousness as to sneer at the issue of the Warrant. Other Liberal journals, less inconsistent than the *Daily News*, are more limited in the range of their strictures, and they dwell chiefly on the mistakes made by poor Mr. Bruce

SHIPPING NEWS.

H. M. S. LYNX, 464 tons, Commander Keats, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE SHIP EASTERN BELLE, 1,203 tons, Captain J. Fleming, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,603 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

ADEN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 7—China, s s, Perring, from Suez.
7—Australia, s s, Murray, from Southampton.
7—Ava, s s, from China.
8—Columbian, s s, Stewart, from Bombay.
8—Persia, s s, Merrillo, from Genoa.
8—Ship David Malcomson, Cummins, from Newcastle.
10—Arabia, s s, Coburn, from Bombay.
12—Baxine, s s, Chapman, from Liverpool to Bombay.
13—Henry IV, s s, Auger, from London.
14—Golconda, s s, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 7—China, s s, Perrins, to Bombay.
7—Australia, s s, Murray, to Calcutta.
8—Ava, s s, to Marseilles.
9—Columbian, s s, Stewart, to Suez.
8—Persia, s s, Merrillo, to Bombay.
9—Lamotte Quinet, s s, Janet, to Toulon.
10—Arabia, s s, Coburn, to Genoa.
12—Ship Hannibal, Dunn, to Calcutta.
13—Henry IV, s s, Auger, to Calcutta.
13—Barque Khedahux, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
14—Golconda, s s, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Aug 21—Barque Ida, Morris, from Cardiff.
22—Ship Protem, Murphy, from Cardiff.
Sept 6—Barque Ida, Morris, from Cardiff.
8—Ship David Malcomson, Cummins, from Newcastle.
8—H M S Nimble, Lee.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. SATARA.

THE following is a list of the passengers per s s. Sattara, J. J. Ballantine, R. N. R., commander, which left Calcutta on Tuesday the 19th September for Madras, Galle, and Bombay via intermediate ports :—Mr. W. Sherman ; Mr. C. G. D. Betts ; Mr. P. Beatty, C.E. ; Apothy. E. Gillson, and Mrs. Gillson and 2 children, second class.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 24TH SEPT. 1871.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137 and 164.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 177, 222, and 368.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 177 and 178.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 162, 179, and 275.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 257 (The eternal gifts of Christ the King), and 163 (O Love, how deep, how broad, how high.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 167 (The roseate hues of early dawn), 160 (Songs of praise the Angels sang), and 288 (Disposer Supreme).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137 and 311.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 326, 149, and 325.
Offertories to be devoted to church expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Paraphrase 2, (Tune, Salzbourg—92.)
Paraphrase 33-12, (Tune, Sheffield—33.)
Hymn 36 (Tune, KNOX—251.)
Anthem—"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem."
6 PM—Evening Service.
Psalm 98, (Tune, Irish—17.)
Hymn 39 (Tune, Helmsley—284.)
Paraphrase 65 (Tune, St. Magnus—43.)
Anthem—"How beautiful upon the mountains."
Collections for the poor.

BOMBAY BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE PARSEE NEW YEAR'S MORN.

(BY A PARSEE.)

Awake, awake ! 'tis Friday morn,—
The dawn of the Zoroastrian year ;
See what charms her face adorn,
What splendour decks her young career !

Oh sweet, awake ! and list the birds,
How gay they dance from spray to spray ;
Caroling to the lowing herds
The praises of the God of Day !

Each leaf, each flower, how bright it gleams,
To welcome Phœbus on his rise ;
With what transcendant lustre beams
Sweet nature in her natal guise !

Behold, in yonder verdant lawn,
How joyous skip the lambs and sheep ;
Mark, mark the gambol of the fawn,
Look to the monkey's daring leap.

And yonder, on that purling stream,
See how serene the Lord of Light
Sheds his refulgent beams,
The tiny darter's scales to dight.

Oh hearken to the ocean's roar,
Lashing his rage against the rock ;
And breathe the Zephir's perfumed store,
While lasts the crowing of the cock !

Hark, what melodious voices sing,
With dulcet music's melting strain,
The glories of the New Year's spring :
Oh listen to that fairy train,

Bedecked in Beauty's choicest charms,
With ruby, gem ; in satin, silk ;
Behold their eyes, their rounded arms,
Behold their bosoms white as milk !

Heaven's blessings crown the loyal race,
Freeborn and gen'rous, meek, upright ;
Whose natal year with joy to grace
This glorious morn has dawned so bright !

Khetwady, 22nd Sept. 1871. W.

THE COLABA MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Private John Martin, of H. M.'s 49th Regiment, was brought up on remand and charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having, on or about the 13th inst., caused the death of Private Thomas Jones, of the same regiment.

Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, appeared and conducted the prosecution, and the following evidence was adduced :—

John Newton deposed—I am a private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment of Foot. Prisoner is a private in that regiment. I saw him on the evening of the 13th inst. He came and spoke to me. His barrack-room is the same as mine, No. 77. He asked me to take some liquor which he had with him, which I took there and then. It was rum, and was in a tin-pot. I then went on parade. Prisoner did not go on parade. A little after that I saw prisoner again. I was sitting on the steps of the barrack-room with Private Leaming. Prisoner came and asked us to have some beer with him. We refused. He then went away, and after a while came back and asked us again. We again refused. He used bad language and went away. I saw him afterwards when I was sitting at the breakfast table. He was coming out to his breakfast. I was sitting in the room and said, "I will do it to all hands," whereupon Isaac Crosse, a private in the same regiment, said, "Give us a chance, Jack, we are all young soldiers." Prisoner said, "I'll just give you a chance, Ike." Prisoner then sat down to breakfast. In a minute or two after, prisoner said, "I'll do it to you. I said, "All right." He then left with his breakfast a little, and then sprang up saying to me, "Come on." I jumped up and followed him into the barrack-room. I passed him in the door-way. I went for my forage cap, and went out at the barrack door waiting for the prisoner. He did not come, so I went back and said to him, "Are you coming ?" He made no reply. I noticed at this time that he had a rifle in his hands, and in his left hand he had some loose ammunition, and I saw on his cot a brown paper ammunition case with one end pushed in, showing that some rounds had been taken out. I walked through the barrack-room to the messtable, when I said, "That fool is loading his rifle." Prisoner was at this time about three yards from the messtable. Private Leaming said, "I see him putting it in," and said to the mess table, "Jao." We all then jumped up and tried to get out of the way. I ran to the end of the verandah, turned round and saw the prisoner come out into the verandah, between two mess tables, with a rifle in his hand. I saw some men there, among them private Jones (deceased). I then heard prisoner say, "Any one who comes in my way will get the contents of this." He then turned round towards the first mess table and fired his rifle. I then heard a cry, "I am shot." Prisoner then reloaded his rifle and going up to a door-way said, "Are you shot ?" I heard a voice reply, "Yes." Prisoner said, "You are not shot ; you are only frightened." After that I saw prisoner walk towards Sergeant Cummins' room, which is at the end of the verandah. He turned through the last door before reaching that room and went through the barrack-room. I watched him. He went into the back verandah. I lost sight of him, during which time I heard the sound of another shot. I then ran through the barrack-room and the verandah to the open air, when I saw prisoner in custody of an escort. I went to look after the deceased. I saw deceased lying between the two tables of No. 1 mess with his head towards the barrack-room wall and a pool of blood lying near. Prisoner was then taken away. That morning prisoner was under the influence of liquor. He had been drinking for two or three days. I never heard of any quarrel between deceased and prisoner. When prisoner had a drop of beer he would quarrel with any one.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine.

To the Court—I saw the dead body of Jones at the Coroner's inquest.

The next witness, Isaac Crosse, a private in the 49th Regiment, deposed—I remember the morning of the 13th September, and that morning between seven and eight I saw prisoner at the mess table. He struck a tin-pot against a cupboard and said, "I will, I will, to all that come in front of me." I said, "Give us a chance, Jack, we are all young soldiers." He paused for an instant, and said, "Ike, I will give you a chance." He then sat down at the mess table. Shortly afterwards prisoner and Private Newton, the last witness, began to quarrel. I did not notice what they said. I saw them both leave the mess table. Newton returned in three or four minutes, and said, "Martin is loading his rifle." I said, "Go away," meaning that I did not believe it. Private Leaming looked through the window, and said, "He is. I see him putting it in." The men then left in all directions. I remained until I saw prisoner with the muzzle of his rifle pointing through the window. I then saw prisoner turn from the window and go in the direction of the door, when he said, "The first that comes in the way will get the contents of this." I then went towards the centre door of the bungalow, when I saw prisoner coming through the barrack-room door. He turned first to the second squad mess table, where no men were, and afterwards to the first mess table, where Private Jones (the deceased) and others were. They were in the act of running away. Prisoner held his rifle, which is a breech-loader, at the loading position, and fired it. I saw three men fall. I heard a cry, "I am shot." I saw prisoner opening the breech of his rifle and commencing to reload. I ran away. I heard another shot fired in a few minutes. I was by that time in the next bungalow. I saw prisoner next in charge of an escort, and I went to see who was shot. I found it was Private Jones. I have since seen the dead body of Jones. There was no ill-feeling, so far as I know, between deceased and prisoner. Prisoner was drunk three-quarters of an hour before he fired the shot.

The Magistrate then gave prisoner an opportunity to cross-examine witness, but he declined, and the next witness was called.

Private Leaming, a private in the 49th Regiment of Foot, deposed—On the morning of the 13th inst., I was having breakfast in the barrack-room, 77, in Colaba, with my comrades. I saw prisoner that morning leave the table and go into the barrack-room. Soon afterwards I looked through the window, when I saw prisoner with a rifle in his hand with the breech-block open, and he was placing a cartridge in it. Upon that I said to the other men, "Jao," and they all went except Jones, the last witness. I then went to the bungalow into the back verandah. When I saw prisoner turn to the right-about I ran outside. I heard the report of a rifle and a voice crying, "I am shot." I next saw prisoner in custody. After that I went and saw that the man who was shot was Private Jones. I have since seen the dead body of Jones at the Coroner's inquest. There was no ill-feeling, so far as I know, between deceased and prisoner.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine Leaming, and the next witness called,

William Anson, sworn, deposed—I am a drummer in H. M.'s 49th Regiment. On the morning of the 13th I was sitting at No. 1 squad breakfast table. I heard a voice say, "Look out," and I saw prisoner standing about seven paces from my mess, with a rifle in his hand at the "ready" position. I got up and ran into the barrack-room, when I heard the report of a rifle fired. I also heard a voice say, "Oh ! oh ! I am shot." I was going in the direction of prisoner, who was in the door-way with his back to me, with his rifle in his hand, in the act of loading ; whereupon I turned round, ran into the back verandah, and into the open air. I heard another shot fired. I then went to the end of the bungalow, looked through the colour sergeant's window, and saw prisoner advancing, whereupon I ran round into the bungalow. Prisoner, who had reached the colour sergeant's room then turned round and faced me. Prisoner made an exclamation, and pointed his rifle at me, whereupon I ran round the bungalow and took up my position at the colour sergeant's room again. I then saw prisoner go out into the back verandah and go into the open air, when I saw him throw his arms up with his rifle in one hand, and cartridge in the other, and he said, "I give up." He then laid his rifle and cartridge down. I took them up. This is the rifle, opened the breech and examined the rifle. There was a cartridge in the barrel, and the rifle had been recently fired off, but whether this cartridge which was then in it had been fired off I don't know. I was not allowed to examine. I gave the rifle and cartridge up to Sergeant-Major Warren. I took hold of prisoner by the sleeve, when he said, "I know what I have done." He was then conveyed to the guard-room. In my opinion the prisoner was then under the influence of liquor. I know of no ill-feeling between prisoner and deceased.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine.

John Temperley Gray, licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, deposed that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Private Thomas Jones at the barrack-house of the hospital of the 49th Regiment of Foot, at Colaba, on the morning of the 17th September. The surface of the body had a blanched appearance. A circular wound was found in the upper part of the left thigh. This wound was such as might have been produced from the entrance of a bullet. Portions of the upper part of the thigh bone were broken off, and on tracing the wound deeply the pelvis was found to be seriously fractured. (Some further technical evidence was given, and Dr. Gray continued) —I extracted the piece of lead now produced. I am of opinion that the cause of death was a shock, the result of the injuries described.

Charles C. Dempster, 6th Brigade, R. A., deposed—Private Thomas Jones, 49th Regiment, was admitted into the Royal Artillery Hospital, Colaba, about nine o'clock A.M. on the 13th instant, suffering from a gunshot wound of the left lower extremity and pelvis. He stated he was fired at by another soldier of his regiment, who entered the verandah of the barracks, pointing his rifle at the men who were sitting at breakfast ; and that in endeavouring to escape he attempted to get under the table when he was fired at. The ball entered the prominent portion of the left thigh, breaking off some portions of the thigh bone, passing inwards and downwards, entering the pelvis, fracturing portions of the bones of the pelvis in their inner surface. Amputation of the bullet with its wooden plug and several pieces of detached bone were extracted. A very large quantity of blood had been lost before the man's admission. I examined the man's trousers, and found them much saturated with blood, and an opening in the trousers similar to what might have been made by a ball corresponding with the seat of injury. I produce portions of the bullet which I extracted.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. S. McCutchan, doing duty with the Artillery at Colaba, deposed—About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., Private Jones, of the 49th Regiment, was brought to the hospital at Colaba, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the left hip, which it was stated had been inflicted on him by a comrade in the barracks. There was a bullet wound close to the bone, which latter was splintered, the wound taking a downward and backward direction. There was a good deal of venous blood oozing from the wound. The patient's trousers were perfectly saturated with blood, and one hole, corresponding to the hole to the wounded man's hip, was found in them. I attended the man daily and had his wounds attended to, till the 16th inst., on the evening of which day he died. He did not, in my opinion, ever quite fully recover from the shock to his system, which, together with the loss of blood, was sufficient to account for death. I was present as a spectator when the *post-mortem* examination was made, and the second portion of the bullet discovered.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine.

Thomas Lalay deposed—I am a corporal in the 49th Regiment, and was corporal of the guard on the 13th inst. Between eight and nine o'clock that morning prisoner was handed over to me as a prisoner. When I searched him I found a round of ball cartridge in his trouser pocket. He said he was sorry for what he had done to Private Jones, and that he did not mean it for Private Jones, but for Sergeant Cummins. That was all he said. Prisoner was then under the influence of drink. I kept prisoner in my charge till about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, when I gave him over to Inspector Killen, of the Bombay Police.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine witness.

Latimer Warren deposed—I am acting sergeant-major, 49th Regiment. I remember the 13th September. I saw prisoner at a quarter to eleven that day. He was then in custody, in charge of the guard in the orderly room, being brought before the commanding officer. I saw Drummer Anson between eight and half-past eight o'clock that morning. He handed me this rifle (shown rifle No. 540). Before this he had opened the breech, and said, "This is loaded," and I ordered him to close it up, and not to disturb it. I kept it for him to twenty minutes, and handed it over to Colour-Sergeant Gallaher. I got it back from his bunk at half-past one o'clock that day and kept it in my possession till I produced it at the hospital that day before the magistrate (Mr. Connon). I then examined it and found in it an empty cartridge, which I replaced. The rifle had the appearance of having been recently discharged. Afterwards on that day, about three in the afternoon, I handed over prisoner to Inspector Killen and the rifle and eighteen rounds of full ball cartridge, one empty case, and a ball bag. When prisoner came to the orderly room about eleven that day he seemed to me to be quite sober, but excited. I had sent in the course of the morning Sergeant Condon, Sergeant Colman, Corporal Barrett, and Corporal Collis, a witness in this case, to report if prisoner was fit to be taken before the commanding officer.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine.

Gunner Henry Waylin was examined, and after giving some evidence,

The Magistrate said he thought it would be better to adjourn the examination at this stage. He told the prisoner he could, if he chose, cross-examine the last witness, but said that it would be inadvisable inasmuch as his examination was to be resumed, when an opportunity would be had for cross-examination.

The Prisoner said he did not desire to ask any questions.

The Magistrate then intimated the adjournment of the case till next Friday.

During the proceedings, Captain Gavegan occupied the bench beside the magistrate.

THE SURAT CARTING AGENCY CASE.

IT will be remembered that in August last, in the enquiry regarding the complaint laid by Rustomjee Jamsetjee Cooverjia, a resident of Surat, against Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the carting agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and his sub-contractors, Rustomjee was examined when he gave false evidence, and thereupon the magistrate's sanction was obtained to prosecute him on charges of perjury, &c. Some days thereafter Sorabjee Cursetjee, one of the sub-contractors, laid an information against Rustomjee before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat, charging him under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and a summons was issued against the accused by the magistrate. On the 9th instant the case was called on for hearing before Mr. Jugjeewandas, when Mr. Ollivant, the full-power magistrate of Surat, was examined, and the case was postponed till the 19th instant, when it again came on for hearing before the magistrate. Mr. Fraser Hore (Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared to conduct the prosecution ; and Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

After hearing the evidence the prisoner was committed for trial before the Sessions Court on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The magistrate postponed the hearing of the charge of defamation against the accused until after the trial of the case in the Sessions Court.

A CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE DISMISSED.

ONE Shalom Ballaji, a native Jew, sued Yacob Huskel, and his son Huskel Yacob, in the Court of Small Causes, on Wednesday last, for the recovery of Rs. 66, being money laid out by him at the request of the defendants in providing food to Sumabai, woman. The case came on for disposal before Judge Spencer. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham for the defendants.

Mr. Hormusjee stated that Sumabai was the daughter-in-law of defendant, Yacob Huskel. Her husband, Siliaman, died in 1867, after which she lived with the defendants' family for two years. Quarrels having subsequently taken place between the said Sumabai and her mother-in-law and the other members of the family, defendant Yacob requested the plaintiff, who was Sumabai's brother, to keep and maintain her in his (plaintiff's) house, and agreed to pay him Rs. 6 per mensem for her maintenance. The defendant, accordingly, paid plaintiff for one year, and now owed Rs. 66, the same being due for eleven months, ending on the 16th July 1871. Mr. Hormusjee then requested that the name of the second defendant, Huskel Yacob, might be struck off from the suit, as the agreement was made with the plaintiff by defendant Yacob alone.

The Judge accordingly struck off Huskel's name.

Mr. Vishnu, in defence, denied that the defendant Yacob had ever entered into an agreement with the plaintiff of the kind and nature described by Mr. Hormusjee. He said that his client was at that very moment, as he had always been, ready and willing to maintain his daughter-in-law, if she would only come and live in the family. Mr. Vishnu stated that the correct date of the death of Sumabai's husband was the 28th April 1868.

Plaintiff, examined by Mr. Hormusjee, deposed—Sumabai is my sister. She was married to the defendants' son, Siliaman, who died in 1868. For two years after that event, Sumabai lived with her father-in-law. About two years ago, she returned to my house and said that her mother-in-law had quarrelled with her, and that she was beaten by the defendant and his son Huskel. An agreement was then made by the defendant to pay me Rs. 6 per mensem for her maintenance, and to give her a suit of clothes every year. He has accordingly paid me for one year. He afterwards ceased to pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vishnu—This agreement was made by the defendant in the house of one Aliahu Samuel. I was sent for there by the defendant. The said Aliahu himself came and called me. The defendant sent for me in consequence of a message I had sent to him to the effect that if he (defendant) did not pay for the maintenance of Sumabai, I would sue him. I went to the house of the said Aliahu, accompanied by one Isak Solomon. I asked him to go with me. Aliahu Yacob was not present there. I don't know whether he was there or not. At first I asked Rs. 10 per mensem, but the amount was at last fixed at Rs. 6 per mensem. This agreement was made in presence of Aliahu and Isak Solomon. It was not to continue for one year only, but till the death of the defendant Yacob and his wife. I don't know whether my sister Sumabai is willing to go back to the house of her father-in-law.

To His Honor—The amount I received from the defendant for one year was paid to me sometimes for two months together, and sometimes for three months.

Aliahu Samuel, examined by Mr. Hormusjee—About two years ago defendant Yacob and his son Huskel made an agreement to pay for Sumabai's maintenance. The meeting between the plaintiff and the defendant and Huskel took place in my house. The defendant and son agreed to pay Rs. 5 for her food and Re. 1 for clothing. They said that as quarrels were taking place between Sumabai and her mother-in-law, they would keep the plaintiff to keep her with him. They have paid the plaintiff for one year's maintenance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vishnu—The plaintiff came to my house of himself. I did not go to call him. He came with a partner of his. I don't know his name. I have known this partner from his boyhood. He lives near my house. And yet I don't know his name. There was no agreement for the defendants to give Sumabai clothes every year besides this sum of Rs. 6. Out of Rs. 6, one rupee was paid for clothing. I am quite sure of that. I myself made the settlement. The defendant and his son at once proposed Rs. 5. The plaintiff did not say anything. We then asked Re. 1 more for clothing expenses. Nothing was said on this occasion as to how long this arrangement was to last. I am a cousin of Sumabai's. As she was married to the defendant's son, I am related to the defendant on that account. I have no other relationship with him.

Isak Solomon, examined by Mr. Hormusjee—I don't know anything about the defendant's agreeing to pay for certain maintenance for Sumabai. The meeting at which Sumabai handed over certain ornaments of hers to her father-in-law Yacob. I have only to give evidence about that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vishnu—I never accompanied the plaintiff to go to the house of Aliahu Samuel, in connection with the agreement for Sumabai's maintenance. I know the plaintiff's sister as an acquaintance. I said Aliahu's house when any such agreement was made. I am quite sure that I know nothing about this agreement.

Mr. Hormusjee—This is my case, your Honor.

His Honor—But you have proved no such agreement as you set out in stating your case. The evidence is most contradictory, and the case must be dismissed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

Nethoo Huree v. Baee Jumnee, widow of ValyaPragjee.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment :—

The plaintiff in this suit is a purchaser at an execution sale under a decree obtained against the estate of Valya, deceased, who was represented in the suit by his brother Lukhma. The defendant is the widow of Valya, and she resists the delivery of possession on the ground that she, and not Lukhma, is the legal representative of the deceased, and should have been a party to the suit. The District Court has found that Valya and Lukhma were separated brothers, from which it follows that Valya's widow is his heir. As such, it must be held that a certificate of administration not having been granted to any one else) she is the sole legal representative of the deceased, notwithstanding that the brother, as reversioner, may be equally interested in the administration of the deceased's estate, and especially in resisting the claims of creditors. In "the case of Hindoos," says Sir Edward Ryde East, (Notes of Decided Cases, Morley's Digest, Vol. II., p. 111) "the real and personal estate going to the same person, there is no occasion for the successful petitioner or other creditor (according to the nature of the debt) to look to different representatives of his deceased debtor : and if there be no reason for doing so, from the different funds, real and personal, being in different hands, general execution is not having been (or granted to any one else) she is the sole authority for holding that a purchaser is not bound to satisfy himself that the party sued as the representative of a deceased person was really his legal representative, or that if it turn out to be otherwise, the purchaser is entitled to be protected. It is quite true that in the present case (and this appears to be the ordinary practice of the Mofussil Courts) the property was advertised and sold as the property of the deceased Valya, and the certificate of sale runs to certify that the plaintiff has purchased the right, title, and interest of Valya in the property sold. At first sight it would appear that under the provisions of section 259, Act 8 of 1859, such certificate must be taken and deemed to be a valid transfer of Valya's right, title, and interest. But it must be so that, although when a decree has been obtained against A in his life-time, and A dies before execution, A's estate is properly described in the proceedings in execution as the estate of A, (section 210,) and in the certificate of sale the purchaser is properly declared to have purchased the right, title, and interest of A in the property sold : this procedure is improper in cases in which the debtor dies before, or pending, the suit, and the suit is brought, or continued, against his representative. In such cases the representative, and not the deceased person, is the defendant (sections 104 and 203), and in the notification of sale (section 249), and in the certificate of sale (section 259) it ought to be set forth that the property sold is the right, title, and interest of the representative on the record, and not that of the deceased person. As the whole estate of the deceased vests in his legal representative, the purchaser would be safe, notwithstanding any irregularities in the suit, if the representative on the record were really the legal representative, but on this point he would be bound to satisfy himself, and must take the consequence if it turned out to be otherwise. Are we then at once to set aside this sale, and without any compensations to the plaintiff ? We are very unwilling to do so in the absence of all allegation of fraud or collusion by the plaintiff. It is clear that, in cases of this kind, there is a great room for fraud on the part of those who, or

claim to be, the representatives of a deceased person. Among Hindoos, the right of inheritance depends not only upon degrees of relationship (a matter in regard to which a creditor or intending purchaser might easily satisfy himself) but also upon circumstances of union or partition. Whether a family is in a state of union or partition is a question which our Courts often find it very difficult to determine, even though the parties to the enquiry are members of the family who have all the evidence at their disposal and whose interest it is to bring all the evidence before the Court. How difficult must it be for a creditor to ascertain who is the representative of a deceased Hindoo, especially if the members of the family are in league to deceive him. How much more difficult must it be for an intending purchaser, who may be supposed to have even less acquaintance with the circumstances of the family than the creditor who has had dealings with them. What is to prevent the brother of a deceased Hindoo from defending a suit, as being an undivided brother and representative of the deceased, and then, if judgment go against him, from combining with the widow to prove that there has been a separation, and that the sale under the decree is void, although the estate of the deceased has had the benefit of it by the payment of the debt due to the judgment creditor ? We do not say that this is so in the present case ; but, before we set aside the sale, we are bound to satisfy ourselves that it is not so. And, even if there be no fraud, there still remains the question whether, if the debt for which the property was sold be really due, the widow is in equity entitled both to hold the property free from the sale, and to have the benefit of the sale which has discharged it of the debt. We are not in sufficient possession of the facts to enable us to decide these questions, and we must remand the case in order that they may be determined. We think that Lukhma, who acted as Valya's representative in the former suit, ought to be a defendant in this action ; and as the plaintiff is law bearing on the case, we make the following observations which, together with what has been already said, may help to guide the lower Courts to the issues which should be laid down, and the principles on which they should be determined. If Lukhma intermeddled in the suit with the defendant Jumnee's knowledge and consent, (and it is difficult to understand why he should have intermeddled in such a matter unless with her knowledge and consent,) then we think that in equity she will be bound by the decree and the sale. Or again, if Jumnee knew of the attachment and sale of the property, (and it is difficult to believe that she could have been ignorant of it,) and took none of the measures which the law provides for raising an attachment and preventing a sale, then we think that she cannot now dispute the sale. Mr. Justice Story says (Equity Jurisprudence, Vol. I., 385)—"If a man, having a title to an estate, which is offered for sale, and knowing his title, stands by and encourages the sale, or does not forbid it, and thereby another person is induced to purchase the estate, under the supposition that the title is good, the former, so standing by, and being silent, will be bound by the sale, and neither he nor his privies will be at liberty to dispute the validity of the purchase." If it be found that Jumnee did not put forward Lukhma to defend the suit, and did not know of the attachment and sale, then we think that the plaintiff should be allowed an opportunity of proving, as against Jumnee, that the debt for which the decree was passed was really due. If the debt was really due by Valya, as was Jumnee's duty, as Valya's representative, to pay it, and Valya's estate in her hands was liable to be sold for it. She has had the benefit of the sale by the payment of the debt, and cannot in equity avoid the sale, and at the same time retain the benefit of it. Under the circumstances last supposed, the sale should only be set aside, on condition that Jumnee pay to the plaintiff within a limited time, if not the entire purchase money, at least the amount which she ought to have paid to her husband's creditor, the decree-holder.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE SANATANA DHARMA RAKSHANI SABHA.—At the last meeting of the Sanatana Dharma Rakshani Sabha, Calcutta, the President, Rajah Kalikrishna Deb, Bahadoor, read a letter, it was intimated, as per Pandit Vice-President's letter, the *modus operandi* of the amelioration of the evils of polygamy and bartering of virgins was still under consideration.—*Englishman.*

THE WAHABEES.—Mr. Ingram applied yesterday to his Lordship the Chief Justice, that a day may be fixed after the Dusserah vacation for hearing the appeal in the case of Ameer Khan and the other alleged Wahabee prisoners. His Lordship declined, at present, to fix any date for the hearing of the appeal.—*Examiner*, Sept. 91.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT.—The Government have ordered the Assay Department at Madras to discontinue the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, and other acids, as they find that the cost of making these acids is about the same as if purchased in the market. The establishment has, in consequence of this, been reduced from Rs. 362 per mensem to Rs. 275.—*Madras Mail.*

WE understand that the proposed match for Rs. 200 between the Madras and Bangalore Volunteers has been broken off by the former. The Presidency corps, although three times the strength of the local one, evidently appears to fight shy of the affair—a compliment by the way to their challengers which the latter should appreciate. Have the Madras Volunteers no good shots among them worth speaking of ? It almost looks like it.—*Bangalore Herald.*

JOUNPORE.—We hear from Jounpore that the Goomti has risen so high that many of the streets are more like rivers than roads. The water is over the Colah bridge, the parapet wall acting as a break-water, though in one place the river, on Sunday evening, was flowing even over the parapet. The road from the Civil Station to the city, as also that to the Kotwalee, were then impassable except by boat or elephant ; the water from the Lucknow road rushing in a torrent past the Dispensary. Post-office has been nearly demolished, and its contents have been removed. Beyond the bridge the water for a considerable distance is waist deep. Hundreds of houses have fallen in, and the authorities are taking active measures for the relief of the destitute, many of the houses being lodged in the Mall Malliks in temporary huts. From the Fort, the view is of a vast lake dotted about with little islands and peninsulas—the bridge appearing like a bridge of boats.—*Pioneer.*

THE FIRST BRAHMO MARRIAGE IN MADRAS.—On Sunday the 17th instant, the marriage of Shumath P. Narrainsawmy Naidoo, employed as Examiner in the Inam Commission Department, Revenue Board Office, Madras, with Shrimathee Litammah Garu, his cousin, was solemnized in the Black Town in accordance with the Brahmic ritual. The minister recited the whole of the authorised Brahmic marriage ritual now observed by the orthodox Hindoo community, except so much of it as savoured of idolatry. These recitations were accompanied with their Telugu translation, in order that the married pair and the public might understand what really passed. The ceremony conducted on the occasion may be divided into the following heads :—

(1.) The bestowal, by the guardian, of the bride upon the bridegroom.

(2.) The bride and bridegroom's consent to the marriage.

(3.) The exchange of marriage oaths.

(4.) The investiture of the marriage token upon the bride, called the mangalya chauram ; and,

(5.) An address to the married pair on the responsibilities and duties attending a married life, ending in a prayer.—*Madras Times.*

TIGER HUNTING.—From information received, we learn that Colonel Christie, after encountering many obstacles and difficulties, succeeded in reach Suttiamungalum. At Velhamundy, some eight or ten miles east of Metapollium, the coolies whom he and colonel Rutherford had engaged, and who had received nine rupees advance, absconded, and left the two colonels in the lurch. We hear that it is the intention of Colonel Rutherford to prosecute these coolies for breach of contract, and we sincerely hope that Major Hankin, or any other magistrate before whom they may be tried, will take such notice of the matter, and inflict such a punishment that will have the effect of deterring others from acting in the same shabby manner. At Velhamundy, no information whatever about tigers could be obtained, and the villagers were so pig-headed and obstinate, and so totally indifferent, that nothing could be done. They would not even sell a bullock or a goat for a tie-up, and it was with very great difficulty that the colonels could get anything in the shape of supplies. Colonel Rutherford, on his return to Metapollium, nearly had an adventure with a tiger. When riding along he spied two antelopes, a buck and a doe, on the bank of a nullah. He took only the work of a moment to dismount, take his gun and set off on the stalk. He succeeded in getting within range, and fired two shots at the buck, who had taken to his heels, but missed him. He had no sooner fired than he was startled by a most awful and appalling roar down in the nullah, not fifty paces from where he was standing. He re-loaded quickly, and on feeling for caps he found he was minus these highly necessary little articles, his servant in the morning having removed them. He however went down into the dried water-course, and sure enough there were the foot-marks of evidently a very large tiger, who on being alarmed had taken himself off. No doubt he had been stalking the antelope, and the roar resulted from his being disappointed of his breakfast. It is evident that there are tigers about ; we hear indeed that there are reported to be six in the neighbourhood of Suttiamungalum, and as Colonel Christie will be now joined by another well-known shikarry, we confidently look to hear of the deaths of some of these noxious brutes. We cannot conclude these notes without remarking on the unkindness and illiberality of the natives, in declining all aid and information to those who had, at the risk of their own lives, come down to rid their district of these ravenous savage pests. We think that it would be well if the Collectors of the districts were requested to order the tahsildars and moneygars, and others, to give Colonel Christie and those with him every assistance in their power, and at any time to summon all the men of a village to help in a grand beat, or in any other way the colonel may require them, and we say emphatically that without the co-operation of the natives, whether willingly or compelled, nothing can be done.—*South of India Observer.*

MR. CAMPBELL ON TOBACCO TAXATION.

I AM not confidently prepared with the details of a system of tobacco-taxation : that must be matter of experiment, and probably different methods might be tried with advantage in different provinces. The French and other systems might be studied. * * * The French system appears to be a Government monopoly, and probably we may, in the first instance, commence with some monopoly system ; but I would avoid a direct monopoly in the hands of Government, and would, for the present, simply let out to the highest bidder the privilege of the sale monopolies would be this, that most of the detailed rules of the abkaree system would come into play, and the same machinery might be used. * * * Hereafter we might well improve, but for the present I think that we might obtain a large revenue, much exceeding the abkaree receipts, by simply adding tobacco to the articles that are already included with spirits in the abkaree management. Tobacco is almost as much a manufactured article as spirit, and much more so than some of the other drugs. We need not interfere with the cultivation, or try to check the petty consumption of manufactured tobacco by the agriculturists in their own fields. It is the consumption of our agriculturists who buy from the retail shops in town and bazaar that we could chiefly touch.—*English man.*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE details for the formation of the Camp to be assembled at Delhi this next cold season have now been promulgated, and the arrangements seem calculated to enable the object in view to be carried out thoroughly, without any excessive hardship to the troops engaged. The general plan of the Camp will be as follows :—The troops ordered to assemble there (of whom we have already published a list) will be encamped on the 15th December in the spots marked out by the Quartermaster General's Department, and will be allowed their ordinary camp equipage while there. At certain intervals the troops will leave the standing camps, and form columns to be equipped as lightly as possible, and will remain absent from the standing camp for several days at a time, during which time operations will be carried on as against an enemy. Only one-seventh of the married families are to accompany the troops to the standing camp, and not of course during the manœuvres, when they will remain behind in their tents. The officers and men will leave their tents standing, and be provided by Government with boli tents in the following proportions :—

	Tents.
General Officer	1
Regimental Commanding Officer	1
,, Field	½
For the Officers of a Battery of Artillery	2
,, ,, Troop or Company of British Cavalry or Infantry	1
For Officers of Regiments, Native Cavalry, or Infantry	3
Every Staff Officer not Regimental...	½
Regimental Staff Officers, each British Cavalry or Infantry Regiment	1
Medical Officers of ditto	1
Every 14 British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	1
Every 8 Native Officers	2
Every 18 Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	1
Guard, British Infantry	2
Hospital ditto ... ...

THE ROW AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 31.

YESTERDAY afternoon the National Assembly voted itself Constituent, and proceeded to constitute M. Thiers. It was hardly to be expected that such an important vote could be taken without a row, and those who went to Versailles to see a faction fight were not disappointed. M. Pascal Duprat, a member of the old Constituent of '48, was the first gentleman to take off his coat and trail it through the Assembly. But to begin at the beginning. At one o'clock the lobbies of the Chamber were crowded with deputies greatly agitated, for it was feared that the Government was going to throw M. Vitet's amendment overboard, and return to M. Rivet's proposition under the veil of an amendment by M. de Choiseul. At three o'clock the President took the chair, and M. de Lavergne ascended the tribune in the name of the minority, and on their behalf explained his objections to M. Vitet's amendment. The minority wished the President to be revocable because he was responsible, and that he should communicate with the Assembly by message. It was replied that the present was not a moment to fight over principles. The minority demanded ministerial responsibility as practised in other free countries, but considered that this responsibility would be a delusion and a snare if the President could take part in the debates as a simple deputy. The minority, continued M. de Lavergne, believes that if every time a Ministry is at stake the Chief of the State has the right to defend it, that is nothing but the establishment of a disguised Dictatorship. The minority objected to this all the more strongly as the Government, added the orator, differs with the Chamber on all the important questions under consideration. M. Vitet defended his handiwork and accepted M. Dufaure's additional clause or vote of confidence, though, as he remarked, the proposition to make M. Thiers president naturally carried with it an expression of confidence. And it is not to be supposed that the French deputies, like the Yahoos, choose the most and most objectionable of their number to rule over them.

The Keeper of the Seals then rose, and declared that under the circumstances the Government might have felt tempted to accept this or that amendment, but that it would now accept the proposition of the committee. There were some exclamations on the Left, but the majority of the Assembly gave visible symptoms of satisfaction, and members shook hands and congratulated each other. The close of the general discussion was voted by an immense majority, the extreme Left alone protesting.

A regular hecatomb of amendments followed when the House passed to the discussion of articles. However, M. Pascal Duprat, being opposed to the insertion of the constituent power, refused to withdraw an amendment he had placed on the paper. He said the Chamber ought to vote the budget, the army bill, and the electoral law, and then dissolve itself, and to show that the Assembly was not constituent, he reminded the Chamber of the terms of the armistice of the 28th of January, in which the Prussians decreed that a National Assembly should be called to vote peace or war. (Interruption, and cries of "Were you returned by Prussia?") On being reminded of a speech he had made at Saint Sever, M. Pascal Duprat stammered, broke down, and left the tribune. Then rose General Theron to cover the Radicals under his heel. Among other things he reminded the Assembly that on the 21st of March it had solemnly promised in a proclamation addressed to the army and the people to organize the country and constitute a Government. (Loud applause.) M. Tolain protested against what had passed in Committee. General Ducrot added that the proclamation was voted by the whole Chamber, with the exception of one member—the citizen Millière. M. Saint-Marc Girardin addressed the Assembly in favour of Art. I. After a few minor orators had been heard, M. Louis Blanc made a short speech against the constituent and against the elected confiscating the power of the electors. "There is can only be one sovereign," he added, "and that is the country." After a few words from M. de Kerdet, M. Bazagnon ascended the tribune, and was about to honour the Chamber with his opinions on this knotty subject, when he had the misfortune to allude to the men of the 4th of September, who upset the Empire. Whereupon a voice to the left shouted, "But for these men you would be still licking the Emperor's boots," or words to that effect. It is probable that no constituent Chamber ever witnessed a more violent and discreditable scene than that which followed this interruption. The whole Chamber rose to protest against the coarse language of M. Testelin; one deputy, M. de Césy, flung himself on the culprit, caught him by the throat, and almost strangled him in an attempt to force him to his knees to ask pardon. Several other members joined in the struggle, Colonel Langlois being conspicuous in the fray, and behaving like a "convulsionnaire de St. Médard." There was a regular cross-fire of epithets, and the Chamber resembled for some minutes so many windmills, so wild was the waving of arms. Among other cries one could catch the words, "Insolent!" "grossier personage!" "le goujat!" "l'incendiaire." M. Grévy, finding his bell useless, put on his hat, and in due time the tumult subsided, and M. Testelin was marched to the tribune and called to order. He apologized to the Chamber, and declared, with much show of contrition, that the unfortunate remark he had been guilty of was not intended for his colleagues. After this explanation, and in consideration of his having been nearly strangled, the call to order was withdrawn, and M. Testelin made his escape from the Assembly. The Princess of Metternich is said to have fainted away in the diplomatic box during the fight. When order was restored, M. Baragnon went on to demolish M. Pascal Duprat, whose amendment was defeated by an immense majority. M. Gambetta then appeared in the tribune, and attacked Art. I, because it was useless, because it was an encroachment, because it was an apple of discord. The proposition was useless (he said) because everything was going on quietly before it was introduced—[cheers on the Right;—and the country had a right to expect the continuation of this truce. M. Gambetta then protested against the Chamber having the right to found anything definitive, as the country had returned them simply to finish with the war. (Protestations on the Right.) The very fact of his being at that tribune discussing the question of the existence or non-existence of the constituent power proved that it did not exist. (Applause to Left, objection to Right.) It was certain that when the elections took place the question of the Monarchy or the Republic was not brought before the electors. (Lively interruption on the Right.) M. Gambetta went on to attack Art. I in a violent manner, and to justify his own attempt to convoke a constituent Assembly, and after many interruptions, he at last said, "I tell you that if you wish to use the Constituent power to organize either a Republic or a Monarchy, you will be undertaking a work of sovereign temerity and most impolitic, and, to make a clean breast of it, without wishing to offend you, I may add, that I would not accept a Republic created by an incompetent Assembly. (Lively interruptions on the Right.) The Republic which I desire I place above all party attacks. (Voice: "What did you do on the 4th of September?") On the 4th of September we overthrew the Empire which you proclaimed." (Lively agitation on Right.) An exchange of sharp language taking place between the Right and Left, the President had to invite the Assembly to respect its dignity. M. Gambetta afterwards having accused the Right of wishing to prolong the present state of uncertainty in which the country is plunged in order to profit by it, the Right would listen to him no longer, and he left the tribune.

During one part of Gambetta's discourse, remarkable for showing that he and his party have completely separated themselves from the Left Centre, a cry was more than once repeated, "Ah! the dictator!" M. Thiers was pained, and his friends not to be present, but he could not resist the temptation. However, he remained a mute spectator, Mr. Seward was present with Lord Lyons, and was fortunate enough to witness what was at least a restrained row.

In the *Temps* of this evening I find the following observations:—"The chief result of yesterday's debate is that the Chamber has now come to a decision on a point it had hitherto avoided and has declared itself constituent. How did it happen to do this? How was it that the amendment of M. de Choiseul, which M. Thiers had accepted, and which was to have been vigorously supported, was suddenly put on one side? How was it that the Left Centre, from which the Rivet proposition emanated, abandoned its offspring and voted with the Right and Right Centre on Art I of M. Vitet's Committee? The opinion in Paris seems to be that France will get over the present crisis better than was expected. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE HINDOO SCEPTIC.

I question till I worry with thinking,
Of Hindoo gods—Hindoo demons—
And I see but shadows around me,—
Illusion in everything.

How knowest thou aught of God,
Of his favour or his wrath?
Can the little fish tell what the lion thinks,
Or map out the eagle's path?

Can the mite the Infinite search,
Did the fitful discover the stars?
Is the thought that I think a thought,
Or a throb of the brain in its bars?

For aught that my eye can discern,
Your God is what you think good,
Your gulf flashed back from the glass,
When the light pours on it in flood.

You preach to me to be just;
And that this is His realm you say,
And the good are dying of hunger
And the bad gorge every day.

You say that He loveth mercy;
And the Sinner is not yet gone;
That He hateth the shedder of blood,
And he slayeth as everyone.

You say that my soul shall live,
That the spirit can never die,—
If he were content with me I was not,
Why not when I have passed by!

You say I must have a meaning;
So must dung, and its meaning is flowers.
What if our souls are but nurture
For lives that are greater than ours!

When the fish swims out of the water,
When the bird soars out of the blue,
Man's thought may transcend man's knowledge,
And your God be no reflex of you.

—*Spectator.*

THE ALLEGED POISONING AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, Thursday, Aug. 31.

TO-DAY the magistrates have been engaged from morning until evening in continuing the investigation in regard to the extraordinary poisoning cases alarmed Brighton a few weeks ago, and are now arousing general attention. The result of the investigation, so far, has been the reception of a great deal of important evidence, and, to-day, links in the chain of testimony were supplied, which now bears most heavily against the prisoner. The magistrates, who were very numerous, were presided over by Mr. T. Merrifield, and there were present the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Slaw (late Mayor), Mr. Alderman Alger, Mr. Brigden, Major Silverthorn, Mr. W. M. Hollis, Mr. Montague Scott, Mr. G. Tatham, and Mr. Lester.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Stuckey; Mr. Penfold appeared for Mr. Maynard (in whose shop poisoned chocolate creams were found after the prisoner's visits); Mr. Mills for Mr. Garrett, the chymist of whom the prisoner is sworn to have obtained strychnine; and Mr. Gell, of the firm of Black, Freeman, and Gell, for the father of the little boy who met his death through eating chocolate creams alleged to have been passed by the prisoner as a confectioner's shop. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Lamb.

The prisoner is by name Christiana Edmunds, single, aged 35, and described as of independent means. She is a well-possessed woman, fair, and well-dressed. She sat in a corner of the prisoner's dock, and not unfrequently smiled as the depositions were given of the pains taken to trace the hand administering the poisons.

The solicitor for the prosecuting said he should on that occasion enter specific charges against the prisoner, charging her with attempting to murder Mrs. Beard, the wife of Dr. Beard, and also with attempting to administer poisons with intent to do grievous bodily harm to Mr. Garrett, and to Mrs. Boys. Since the last examination it had been proved that the prisoner had sent a letter for three ounces of arsenic to a chymist named Bradbury, who had now left the town, and whose successor had given the letter up. Mr. Bradbury was being searched for, and would doubtless be brought. The letter had been identified as in the handwriting of the prisoner, though signed as by "Mrs. Wood," the same name given by the prisoner to Mr. Garrett to obtain the strychnine.

A long conversation followed as to the course to be adopted in taking the evidence, and it was agreed that each case should be, as far as possible, kept separate. A short summary of the previous evidence given is necessary to understand the evidence given on this day. The prisoner, who moved in a respectable circle, was intimate with Dr. Beard and his wife, and Dr. Beard attended the prisoner. The prisoner was in the habit of writing letters of a loving character to Dr Beard, who, it appeared, told his wife, and consulted her as to the best manner to treat the prisoner under these circumstances. In September last the prisoner placed a sweetmeat in the mouth of Mrs. Beard, and the sweetmeat acting injuriously, Dr Beard charged the prisoner, in conversation, with endeavouring to poison his wife, a charge which she repelled, and he, to prevent any law proceedings, as he had no proof of the facts, treated as a jest. The intimacy between the families was lessened, and the prisoner appeared to feel this keenly, as letters to Dr. Beard testified. She said she had purchased the sweetmeat which had made Mrs. Beard ill at Mr Maynard's, in Brighton, and she owned that she did not like Maynard's any the better for having, as she said, been the cause of lessening the friendship previously existing between herself and the Beards. About two months since rumours were afloat in Brighton that poisoned sweets were given to people, and the alarm rose to its height when a little boy was poisoned, evidently with strychnine, traced to sweetmeats purchased at Mr. Maynard's shop, and the prisoner gave evidence at the inquest that she had suffered also from these sweetmeats. She then wrote to Dr. Beard, pointing out that other people had poisoned sweetmeats as well as himself, and offering a renewal of the old friendship. In this letter she calls him "Darling," "Caro Mio," and "My dear boy." She is known at Maynard's, and it was noticed that she sometime bought large lots of sweets and returned them for others. These sweets were complained of as being poisonous. She afterwards went to Mr. Garrett, a chymist, and told him, after dealing there for a time, that she wanted strychnine to kill cats with—they infesting the garden, and on giving the name of Mrs. Wood, Hill-side, Kingston, and obtaining the signature of a neighbour (a milliner, of whom she had bought an article), he permitted her to have ten grains, and on other occasions allowed her to have more. Forged notes came to him, purporting to come from other chymists, asking him to send "per bearer" quantities of strychnine, and he had complied, the bearer in each case being a boy. Evidence of the most positive character followed, showing that the prisoner had employed the boys to carry the letters, and these letters were found to be in her handwriting, disguised. Soon after obtaining the first quantity of strychnine a dog in the house was seen playing with her, and half an hour afterwards was dead, the appearances being similar to strychnine poisoning. Witnesses of respectable character came forward to state, and their evidence was corroborated, that packets of sweetmeats found in shops after the prisoner had visited them made them ill. The last acts of all, the sending boxes of sweets and fruits, were within the few weeks of July, and then a cake sent to Mrs. Beard was eaten by the servants, whom it made ill, and the vomit of one was sent for analysis. A packet of fruit was sent to Mr. Garrett, the chymist, and a servant girl was brought from a house at Margate where the prisoner was stopping on a visit, and the girl identified the box which contained the fruit as one which was in the possession of the prisoner there, and she accurately described the contents, she having peeped in when the prisoner was out. The evidence given to-day showed the condition these fruits were in when received by the persons to whom they were sent.

The first witness called on this ocasion was Henry Swayster, the son of a bird stuffer, living in Queen's-road, Brighton, who stated that towards the end of May last he went to 16 Gloucester-place, Brighton, where he received the body of a dog (the one sworn to as having died in great agony half an hour after the prisoner was playing with it). He handed it over to another in his business.

Robert Bragnor, a taxidermist, 69, Lewes-road, stated that he received the body of the dog from the last witness. He opened it, and could say positively that the dog was poisoned, but not with prussic acid; knew by experience that it had been poisoned, and he particularly noticed the peculiar rigidity and inward bending of the back bone, and the limpness of the muscles. He had dealt with the bodies of dead animals for many years, but never saw a body in the state this particular dog was, and there was a saliva about the throat and mouth of an offensive character. The pupils of the eyes were double the size they ought to have been.

George Nethercliffe, of Golden-square, London, deposed that he had been known 30 years as an "expert" in dealing with handwriting. He stated that he had examined the directions on wrappers in which poisoned fruits and sweetmeats were wrapped, and could positively say that all submitted to him were in the same handwriting as letters sent and signed by the prisoner. The parcels were addressed to Mrs. Beard, to Mr. Garrett, and other persons, and the directions were all in the same handwriting. The directions on a parcel sent to Mr. Curtis, an editor of a Brighton local paper, containing fruit and sweets, was also in the same handwriting.

Mr. Lamb objected to this evidence on the ground that it was wandering from the specific charges against the prisoner, which were of administering poisons with intent to murder, and he held that the want of evidence to show personal administration could not be supplied by evidence as to the receipt of parcels by other persons.

The presiding magistrate ruled that the evidence of the handwriting on the box directed to Mr. Curtis could be taken, and he pointed out that direct evidence had been taken that the box received Mr. Curtis had been seen in the prisoner's possession at Margate.

The evidence was then received that the handwriting on the parcel to Mr. Curtis was the same as the prisoner's.

The presiding magistrate asked if there was any attempt shown in the writing of the directions and in the notes found in parcels of poisoned sweets and fruits to disguise the hand.

The witness replied that this was attempted all through, but there were the same characteristics in the directions as in the admitted letters of the prisoner.

The witness was cross-examined by the prisoner's solicitor, who threw discredit upon "expert" evidence in general. The witness said that he had been engaged in cases of all matters, and was always cautious in his reports. He handed in a report in detail pointing out the facts of similarity between the handwriting in the parcels and that in the letters.

Nathaniel Payne Blaker, a surgeon, deposed that he took the vomit of Mrs. Beard's servant, carefully sealed it up, and gave it into the possession of Inspector Gibbs.

Inspector Gibbs, a detective, stated that on the 18th of August he received two jars of vomit from Mr. Blaker, and on the 23rd of August he delivered them to Professor Rodgers, of London. On the 13th of August he received from Mrs Beard some preserved fruit and cake, which were in boxes, and these he delivered also to Professor Rodgers. He labelled the cakes and fruits in a parcel as "No. 1," and the vomits "No. 2" and "No. 3." He also received a handkerchief from Mr. Blaker, and this he placed in a parcel numbered "4."

Professor Rodgers, of 35, Sussex-street, Warwick-square, Belgravia, stated that he was Professor of Toxicology at the London Hospital Medical College, and he deposed—I have been for 30 years engaged in analyzing. I remember Inspector Gibbs handing me cakes and preserved fruit numbered "1," two jars of vomit numbered "2" and "3," and a handkerchief numbered "4." I have analyzed the contents of the jars, the cakes and fruit, and I have carefully tested the handkerchief. Jar No. 1 contained arsenic in the most decided quantity. Jar No. 3 also contained arsenic, but in a smaller quantity. The handkerchief yielded traces of arsenic. There was no other poison in these three articles.

Mr. Stuckey—Before we go further, would the fact of jar No. 2 containing more arsenic than jar No. 3 arise because No. 2 was a vomit before No. 3?—Decidedly. There would be less arsenic in the last vomit.

Mr. Stuckey—The first vomit, which was thrown away, would have contained still more arsenic?—Certainly.

The Presiding Magistrate—Can you give us a more definite idea of the quantity of arsenic in the jar No. 2?—There was sufficient, if it had remained in the stomach, to have caused injury, but not to have destroyed life.

A Magistrate—What was the character of the arsenic?—The common white arsenic. The witness then proceeded to give the analysis of the cakes and fruit. One of the cakes had been cut in two, and in the centre was a mass of arsenic. The poison was sprinkled over the cake. A second cake contained arsenic but in less quantity. On two other cakes there were more traces of poison.

A Magistrate—Can you tell us what quantity there was upon the first cake?—I have not yet made a complete quantitative examination, but I shall. There were several grains upon the one cake. With regard to the fruits, pear in number, all had arsenic in and on them, and one was literally loaded with it. (Sensation.) In another case I have thus referred to was sufficient to have destroyed the life of anyone. (Sensation.)

Inspector Gibbs was recalled, and deposed to having taken a box received from Mr. Garrett (the chymist who sold the poisons), containing fruit, to the professor for analysis.

Professor Rodgers stated that the fruit in this box were two pears and a plum. These were in a state of decomposition, and his analysis proved they had been covered with arsenic. Questioned as to his meaning of the expression "had been," he said the whole surface of the fruit had been powdered with the poison, and this in a dangerous quantity, sufficient to have caused death.

The witness was told that he would have to be recalled on a future occasion to prove the analysis of other fruits and cakes.

Mr. Nethercliffe was recalled, to prove that a letter found on the premises of Mr. Bradbury, a chymist lately living in Brighton, and purporting to come from Mr. Glaisyer, a chymist of Brighton, and requiring poisons to be sent by "bearer," was in the same handwriting as the writing after the parcel arrived. In consequence of this, and the fact that the two servants, the last witness, and a nurse were also unwell, I gave the cakes to the cook, and with some directions regarding them, desiring they should be destroyed, with the exception of the tartlet reserved for me. I locked this up, and afterwards took a portion of it to Mr. Glaisyer, the chymist. The other part I gave to Mr. Blaker, the medical gentleman. I ate no portion of the cakes myself.

By the Bench—I never saw the prisoner before. I am a visitor to Mrs. Beard's house, and I think if I had seen the prisoner there I should know her again. I do not remember having seen her before.

Amelia Mills, the nurse to Mrs. Boys, stated—I remember receiving from my mistress the box produced. This was on the 11th of this month (August) and the box contained cakes. I took the cakes out of the box, and placed them on a dish. I broke one of the two cakes wrapped up for Mrs. Boys, and Emma Helsey and I ate it between us. I felt very sick within a quarter of an hour afterwards, and within an hour I was very sick. I had a burning sensation in the throat and chest. The sickness and burning continued from the time when I ate the cake about 11 o'clock, all the day and evening. I was very giddy and trembled very much. I was very ill for four days. Mr. Blaker was sent for, and he saw me about a quarter to 11 that night. I was not well until a full fortnight after. The currant cakes when put out were tasted by the children. Both children tasted one cake; neither of the cakes wrapped in paper, but one of the other cakes. The younger child ate some of the cake, but the elder, on tasting the cake, put it down because she did not like it. The younger child, after she had eaten the cake, was taken very ill. This was five minutes after eating the cake. The elder child had a piece of the half of the tartlet which Helsey had, and afterwards she became ill, but not to the same extent. Both children suffered trembling and sickness.

Matilda Hope, cook to Mrs. Boys, stated—On the 11th of August I received instructions from Mrs. Boys in reference to some cakes. I threw some water over them and put them into the dusthole. I afterwards received instructions to search the dusthole to recover them. I found the part of one, and I give that to Mr. Blaker. That was on the evening of the day on which I had thrown them there.

Mrs. Boys was re-called and questioned with respect to the one tartlet, and she said this was not handed to the cook with the other cakes to be destroyed. Part of this tartlet she had herself given to Mr. Blaker and part to Mr. Glaisyer.

Mr. Blaker, the medical man who was called before, stated—I was called to Mrs. Boys' house on the 11th of August last to see Mills, the nurse. She complained of burning in the throat and stomach and she was constantly vomiting. I attended her for more than a week. From the symptoms which I saw, and what I afterwards saw, I believe she was suffering from an irritant poison, and that poison was arsenic. I thought so at the time, and I think so now. I received a piece of cake from Hope. I also received from Mrs. Boys a piece of a small cake wrapped in paper, and I took it to the hospital. It passed into the hands of Mr. Smith, the chymist of the hospital, but was handed over subsequently to Inspector Gibbs. A piece of cake recovered by the servant Hope was also given to the inspector.

Mr. W. H. Smith, a dispenser at the County of Sussex Hospital and a pharmaceutical chymist, said he received, on the 12th of August last, a parcel from Mr. Blaker containing a piece of a cake. He analyzed about half an ounce of the cake, 15 grammes in all, for arsenic, and found 5 decigrammes, and 8 centigrammes of sulphide of arsenic. In all there were from 7½ to 8 grains of the poisons in the 15 grammes of cake. That quantity, he considered, was sufficient to destroy life. The remainder of the cake was given back to Mr. Blaker.

Mr. Stuckey said he would not carry the case further that day, but he wished to make a statement regarding the tradesman, Mr. Wear, on whom a great deal of odium had been cast, owing to the statement having gone forth when the boy was poisoned with a chocolate cream made in his factory and supplied to Mr. Maynard, of Brighton. Mr. Wear had come from Liverpool to give testimony.

The presiding magistrate said he thought the public should be left to draw the inference which the evidence up to that time would supply.

The case was then formally remanded until next week, and the witnesses signed their depositions to appear at the trial.

Inspector Gibbs was then recalled, and stated that on the 26th of July last he addressed a letter to the prisoner at her residence, 16, Gloucester-place, and received an answer the same day. The answer was in the handwriting of Mr. Nethercliffe. Witness met the prisoner in the Palace (Pavilion) Gardens, and there had a talk with her about the poisoning cases. The witness further deposed to placing in the hands of Professor Rodgers the cakes he received from Mr. Blaker, that received from Mrs. Boys' servant, Hope, and the others received from Mr. Glaisyer.

The Court was then formally closed. The Town-hall was all day surrounded with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoner. She was in no signs of fear, and was throughout the day apparently the least excited person in the Court.—*Times.*

THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

(*Times*, Aug. 19.)

We have received photographs of Mr. Street's Amended Design for the New Courts of Justice. It is impossible to look at these photographs without admiration of the beautiful drawing of their originals, and without wonder at the architect's inexhaustible armoury of detail; but it is also impossible to look at them without a feeling of despair that the last result of so much competition and so many amendments should still be absolutely wanting in the essentials of a great public building. To find fault with the work of an able man, with work which has cost him more time and pains, perhaps, than anything he ever undertook, is a hard and ungracious task, but it is a task which is a duty, and will bear no delay, for the time is already in the eleventh hour. We cannot let these drawings go because they have been reconsidered and amended as is often done, with much consideration and amendment have made or left them bad, and haste or weariness or compunction must not be allowed to prevent those in authority from making the most and the best of a great architectural opportunity, the greatest which has come to the hands of this generation.

The best that can be said of Mr. Street's design as a whole is that it has a certain picturesqueness. Picturesqueness is very well in Gothic architecture when it lends itself to the picturesque, and in Beckford's house or Walpole's villa we can be quite content with the picturesque and no more. But we want much more than this in a great building devoted to a great purpose, a building which is intended to stand for centuries as a type of our Anglican city, as a chief credential of its empire and pre-eminence. We require pure and noble form, exalted dignity, entire unity. That these are not incompatible with Gothic architecture and with wealth of detail no one knows better than Mr. Street, but he has given us instead of these a chaos of ill-distributed masses of weak and confused outline, without form, and void of everything but freaks of detail with which they are overlaid from basement to pinnacle. Looking at the photograph of the Strand front, no one who did not know it would say that it was a design for the Courts of Justice of an Imperial city. It looks rather like the photograph of some street in a collegiate town. The front of buildings seems to consist of some goodly houses, a church, and town hall, handsome enough if we suppose them such, but very mean indeed when we know them for what they are. The town hall portion, which is to the right in looking at the picture, is decidedly the best, and if it be cut off from the rest by a blank sheet of paper placed over the squeezed up gables next to it we get a building of some commanding size, and a faint idea of what the whole might be and ought to be. The general effect of the front is far too ecclesiastical, and this "effect defective" comes by a cause which is in the hand of the architect and not in the nature of the architecture. As Gothic building has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the cocoa-bean they have produced a quality which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A VERY peculiar case, which has baffled several doctors, and which in a strange manner shows how life can be prolonged without anything in the shape of ordinary nutrition, has just come to light at a place near Preston. In the fold of Ennell-lane, which closely adjoins the village of Walton-le-Dale, and which is about a mile and a half from Preston, there is a cottage wherein for three years a young woman has been lying bedridden, and for between one and two years has had nothing to eat. Her name is Ann Riding, she is 33 years of age, and resides with her aunt. Prior to being taken ill, she was a strong, healthy young woman, never losing a day's work, and was employed as an operative at the mill of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co., Preston. Shortly after sickness set in she left work, was compelled to take to her bed, was medically attended, and for three years has been gradually sinking. Several doctors have at times attended her, but none of them have been able to give her any substantial relief, and six months ago remedial operations were abandoned, and the case left to itself, the idea of the aunt being that the "Almighty had to do with it," and that it was useless continuing to incur expense for medicines without any hope of a cure. For 16 months the young woman has had no food at all, the only thing she could bear being a drop of water with which to moisten her lips. She is frequently asked if she will not have food, but always refuses it—she had no desire for it, and how she has for such a long period existed without anything possessing the least affinity to meat is a mystery. She is conscious, but very weak, gets little sleep, and cannot bear a lighted candle in the room at night time. It is supposed that she is suffering from abdominal atrophy, but the exact nature of the case is not positively understood, and it puzzles every one who is made acquainted with it, and especially when it is recollected that for a year and four months she has not had as much meat and drink as would have been requisite to sustain an infant a single day. The relatives in charge of the young woman are humble, honest people, and make no "show" of the case, which is hardly known in the district.—*Times.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF SEPTEMBER 2.

WHAT THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY CANNOT DO.—Save us—from our friends.

IN EXTREMIS.
That man is indeed hard up, who cannot get credit even for good intentions.

UN TIENS QUI TIENT PLUS QUE LA MOITIE!
What all French parties seem to be coming to.—The *Thiers parti.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOLIDAYS.
Fussy body (in search of a seat.)—"A' fu' here?"
Voice from the depths—
"I 'Wull ar'na fou, we're no sae fou,
But just a drappie in our E'e—'"

PRACTICAL.
Measures are being taken to promote swimming in our army. Very right. But Punch would be almost as glad to observe a habit of swimming in our navy.

FOR THE ENGLISH SOCIAL SCIENCH CONGRESS.
(*By a French Professor.*)
Why is there never any high tide on the French rivers?—Because the water is alwas *l'eau.*
[Exit French Professor.

THE FLINTS ARE SKINNED.
About a week before the prorogation, somebody said to our friend Bob Lowe, "Why don't you pair off?" "Show me anything left to pare off," was the fierce answer of the great Economist.

TECHNICAL.
First player ("Juvenile lead")—Play scene—Hamlet. (Deferentially.) "What do you think of it?"
Second player ("First heavy")—"How precious well them 'supers' are painted, ain't they?"

RECOMMENDED TO THE FACULTY.
It is a remarkable, but unaccountable fact, that in the whole range of medical literature there is not a word of mention of the extraordinary consumption of strengthening medicines, quinine, steel, &c., by the *two tonic* races.

SIGNS OF THE BATHING SEASON.
"How is this, Mr. Tongs? You have not sent home my travelling chignon, yet?"
"Beg pardon, Ma'am, I'm sure. But the fact is, we've been so busy makin' up our seaside back 'air."

GOOD BOY!
Waggish schoolboy (to his uncle, who had just tipped him a sovereign)—"But, uncle, do you think mamma would like me to have so much money at once? Hadn't you better make it half?"
[Uncle, who has a sense of humour, rides off, delighted.

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.
Paterfamilias (who is just beginning to feel himself at home in his delightful new suburban residence) interrupts the wife of his bosom. "'Seaside!' 'Change of air!! 'Out of town!!' What nonsense, Anna Maria! Why, good gracious me! what on earth can you want to be going 'out of town' for, when you've got such a garden as this!"

THE ONE THING SAFE.
Have the London School Board any schools ready for the reception of scholars? According to the Earl of Shaftesbury, "they have already begun to levy a school rate." Of course. Let the rate-payers hope to get some return for their money. But whether as regards the re-organization of the army, the education of the masses, or any other measure of legislative progress, there is nothing certain, but taxation.

BETTER KNOWN THAN TRUSTED.
A contemporary, the other day, made the following announcement:—
"The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, left town yesterday for his seat in Surrey. There is no foundation for the statement that the First Lord is about to join the Channel Squadron."
No; the First Lord of the Admiralty knows at least enough of the navy to deter him from doing that.

GRACEFUL AS USUAL.
Mr. John Gilbert becomes a Baronet. And a baronetcy becomes Mr. John Gilbert. Finely some Frenchman, confusing recollections of *Ivanhoe*, will call him "Sir Bois-Gilbert," and say that he was so named because he drew splendidly on wood. And our French friend will make a good shot, but then "Sir Bois" can do a pretty deal more. His name, in the opposite sense to that of the poet who made the line, "is writ in water," and long may he be director of the one water company that has no pumps.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the cocoa-bean they have produced a quality which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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